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ABSTRACT

Many scholars are convinced that when research is absent there is little quality teaching. The initial operational phase of the Consortium on Research Training (CORT, during the 1973-74 academic year validated this assumption, evidenced by the enthusiasm shown for research, as teachers developed the kind of personal intellectual discipline that enriches and strengthens the teaching process. CORT's central purpose was to provide research training opportunities to faculties in member institutions, and training workshops were organized. A major objective of CORT was disseminating results of project activities to the constituencies of participating institutions, the funding agency, and interested persons, colleges, and universities. Annotated lists are included in this report of research projects in the humanities and the social sciences, as well as research projects in progress. (LBH)

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Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences

1973-74

Volume 1

George Breathett and Ewa U. Eko

Editors

Consortium

On Research Training

Greensboro, North Carolina

27420

RESEARCH IN THE HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

Volume I, 1973-74

George Breathett and Ewa U. Eko
Editors

CONSORTIUM ON RESEARCH TRAINING
Greensboro, North Carolina
27420

3

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Foreword v

Acknowledgment vi

Participating Institutions vii

Consortium on Research Training, 1973-74 1

Annotated Research Projects in the Humanities 7

Annotated Research in the Social Sciences 17

Research Projects in Progress 37

FOREWORD

In a culture such as ours, with its complexity, its rapidity of social change and its difficulty, thus far exhibited, in coping with major areas of disorganization, research in the social sciences and humanities is of major importance. Man must become increasingly aware of the need for systematic study of himself and his behavior, both past and present. Too long has he taken himself for granted and devoted his energies to mastering the physical world in which he lives. The resulting lag caused not only societal difficulties, but simultaneously contributed markedly to a growing concern for the application of appropriate research techniques in developing and disseminating scientific knowledge of the social and humanistic orders. The **Consortium on Research Training** has addressed itself to this problem through support for faculty research in its member institutions.

Pursuant to this direct concern, the humanities and social sciences have grown steadily in the increase of scientific knowledge and in the number of persons participating as students, teachers, investigators, analysts and interpreters. Researching accumulated knowledge in these disciplines, with their varied interpretations and value judgments, has been especially laden with difficulties and problems. Dealing with human materials and their constructs, the humanities and social sciences constitute areas of research which lend themselves only with extreme care to objective methods, since they are overlaid at many points with cherished values.

The social sciences and humanities are also disciplines where conclusions are often highly temporary at best, and where many outside the fields have direct interests they would promote. Further, in many instances the sacred and profane are of necessity treated with equal candor. There is no question, then, that researchers in these areas face most difficult tasks. It is necessary to assert, however, that if the lot of man is to be improved generally, the understandings and insights gained by researching the humanities and social sciences must be continually incorporated into the total research direction of our society.

The foregoing assertions, ideas and concerns have undergirded the planning, organization and execution of the research efforts of the **Consortium on Research Training.**

G. B.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The Consortium on Research Training (CORT) was funded by the United States Office of Education under the provisions of Title III of the Higher Education Act of 1965.

CONSORTIUM ON RESEARCH TRAINING

PARTICIPATING INSTITUTIONS

ALCORN STATE UNIVERSITY
Lorman, Mississippi

BARBER-SCOTIA COLLEGE
Concord, North Carolina

*BENNETT COLLEGE
Greensboro, North Carolina

BISHOP COLLEGE
Dallas, Texas

CLAFLIN COLLEGE
Orangeburg, South Carolina

CLARK COLLEGE
Atlanta, Georgia

FLORIDA MEMORIAL COLLEGE
Miami, Florida

HUSTON-TILLOTSON COLLEGE
Austin, Texas

JARVIS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE
Hawkins, Texas

JOHNSON C. SMITH UNIVERSITY
Charlotte, North Carolina

LANE COLLEGE
Jackson, Tennessee

LANGSTON UNIVERSITY
Langston, Oklahoma

NORFOLK STATE COLLEGE
Norfolk, Virginia

OAKWOOD COLLEGE
Huntsville, Alabama

PAINE COLLEGE
Augusta, Georgia

RUST COLLEGE
Holly Springs, Mississippi

SHAW UNIVERSITY
Raleigh, North Carolina

SPELMAN COLLEGE
Atlanta, Georgia

STILLMAN COLLEGE
Tuscaloosa, Alabama

WINSTON-SALEM STATE UNIVERSITY
Winston-Salem, North Carolina

*Coordinating Institution, 1973-74

CONSORTIUM ON RESEARCH TRAINING (CORT)

1973 - 74

INTRODUCTION Many scholars are convinced that where research is absent there is little quality teaching. The initial operational phase of the Consortium on Research Training during 1973-74 academic year validated this assumption, evidenced by the enthusiasm shown for research, as teachers opened new avenues of knowledge and developed the kind of personal intellectual discipline that inevitably enriches and strengthens the teaching process.

PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION In meeting its objectives, CORT's organization and functioning was coordinated through a series of planning processes involving campus coordinators, a steering committee and CORT's staff. An Orientation Workshop for Campus Coordinators in September, 1973 laid the foundation for the organizational framework for the year's activities. Procedures for management, communication and participation were outlined at that crucial meeting. Plans for the Training Workshop I were also developed. In November, 1973, the Steering Committee was elected by the faculties of member institutions to serve as an advisory planning board to the staff in developing Consortium-wide Training Workshops. The Steering Committee met several times during each workshop to monitor, evaluate and plan the curricular content of subsequent training workshops. A final workshop for coordinators was held in May to review and evaluate the year's activities as well as to plan for the future.

At the individual institutional level, campus research committees were organized for the purpose of assisting campus coordinators in organizing campus training workshops. The Consortium Staff made campus visits to support and monitor local activities, and in several instances served as consultants for training workshops. The linkage between the Consortium office and individual member institutions expedited and enhanced the achievement of CORT's goals.

RESEARCH TRAINING In meeting the central purpose of providing research training opportunities to faculties in member institutions, CORT organized and supported training workshops at campus and Consortium levels. Support was given for selected Consortium faculties to attend these workshops and to carry out individual research projects, approved by their campus CORT committees.

Three Consortium-wide Training Workshops were held (in November, January, March) for faculty participants from member institutions. Each workshop was very well attended:

Number of Participants	Workshop, I	II	III
Attending for first time	44	30	11
Attending for second time	—	30	25
Attending for third time	—	—	20
TOTAL	44	60	56

The curricular content and methodology of each workshop emphasized research needs and processes, types of research in the social sciences and humanities, publication of research, institutional progress reports and group working sessions.

The format of the training workshops permitted extensive discussions among the staff, resource persons and participants. The series of group working sessions brought together participants with special research interests into close association for mutual criticism, help and suggestions in the following groups: history, political science and geography; language and literature; education, music and other humanities (religion, philosophy, art, etc.). The staff and program participants also served as resource persons to these groups, in addition to working with each individual participant who needs special attention.

The resource persons for the three workshops included: Elliott Skinner, Columbia University; John Chavis, Tuskegee Institute; Robert Clarke, National Archives; Dalia Ducker, Josellen Pryce and Paul Wall, Tuskegee Institute; Mack Jones, Atlanta

University; Mabel Smythe, Phelps Stokes Fund; Broadus N. Butler, Dillard University; Thelma Roundtree, St. Augustine's College; Fred Kinne, Charles Merrill Publishing Company; James A. Welch, Institute for Services to Education; Isaac H. Miller, Jr., Bennett College; Helen M. Hughes, *American Sociological Review*; Wendell Whalum, Atlanta University; Kenneth A. Johnson, Boston Latin School; Lucy Grighby, Phylon; Lorraine Williams, Howard University; Thurman O'Daniel, *College Language Association Journal*; Joseph S. Himes, University of North Carolina; and Ewa U. Eko and George Breathett of the consortium staff.

COMMUNICATION AND DISSEMINATION OUTCOMES A major objective of CORT was disseminating results of project activities and outcomes, not only to the constituencies of participating institutions, but likewise the funding agency, interested persons, colleges, and universities.

Communication among the institutions and with the Consortium Office was enhanced by the brochures, newsletters and workshop programs and materials disseminated during the year. Periodic progress reports on campus research activities were made at training workshops, and special reports were forwarded periodically to the U. S. Office of Education.

Five issues of the *CORT Newsletter* were circulated during the year. Each newsletter featured the highlights of a Consortium-wide Training Workshop and its evaluation, along with news from the participating institutions. Items on future workshops, staff visitations and campus workshops were also covered. The final newsletter for the year documented abstracts of all research projects undertaken.

CONCLUDING STATEMENT During the 1973-74 academic year, the Consortium witnessed the achievement of its major goals, and the

development of significant and meaningful research activities on the twenty (20) campuses which comprised its membership. The enthusiasm exhibited by the researchers, as they developed new and different research competencies and orientations, provided a kind of stimulation that will produce a new generation of students and teachers who will find research stimulating and rewarding.

While CORT is proud of its accomplishments in 1973-74, this maiden year of its operation found much remaining to be done in its quest to evolve a new research-oriented consciousness on small college campuses. It is hoped, therefore that CORT will serve as a context out of which a wholesome visibility and creditability of the historically black college and its constituency will blossom.

The current enthusiasm demonstrated by participating institutions, faculty and campus coordinators indicates that with support small institutions can develop significant and meaningful research and research training components. Leading publishers and journal editors have shown interest in the manuscripts of CORT participants. As a result, it is felt that resulting publication will enrich the larger academic community, and aid immeasurably in moving member institutions into the larger framework of American academia.

STAFF

George Brazhett, Director

Ewa U. Eko, Assistant Director

Joseph S. Himes, Program Associate

Annotated Research Projects

In The Humanities

13

Asihene, Emanuel. Department of Art, Clark College

Understanding African Art

The aim of this study on African Art was to help people to understand the symbolic meaning or significance of African Art. While some people think that African Art is not proportional others remark that it is not beautiful. This study attempted to present a wholesome perspective that will make the study of African Art easy.

The art works discussed were related to their historical and cultural background. The religious concepts, upon which the art works were based were also fully explained to enable the reader to attain breadth and depth in the study of African Art.

Burke, Degrandval C. Department of Religion and Philosophy, Johnson C. Smith University

"A Study of the Black Churches in the City of Charlotte, North Carolina"

The purpose of the study was to evaluate the impact of relocation on Black churches and the new communities. Twenty-one churches that were relocated from slum areas to more affluent communities in Charlotte were studied. A few of the churches were found to have reordered their mission and adapted their programs to meet the particular needs of their new communities. Most churches were "doing business as usual" and were unresponsive to the challenges that the new communities offered.

Davis, F. M. Department of English, Oakwood College.

"The Impact of the Youth Revolution on Sacred Music"

The author reviewed research of literature, opinion polls observation and discussion techniques to indicate some of the

changes which have taken place in contemporary church-music practice as a result of dissenting youth's social and religious philosophies. The foci were on: 1) the why of the changed "taste" for rock as sacred music, 2) the role of church music, 3) the rationale of the college in its commitment of concern for world needs, 4) the universality of rock music, and 5) some views on determining acceptable music for worship. The results emphasized the need for students' internalized values and their characteristics in terms of both cognitive and affective goals rather than giving in to standards, norms, and life style acceptable to student characteristics which may be inimical to Christian ideology.

Eko, Ebele Ofoma, Department of Humanities, Bennett College

"Toward A Definition and Criticism of African Literature, 1962-1974"

This study analyzed many views of the definition and critical approaches to African literature, 1962-1974. Most common definitions emphasized national, geographical, linguistic and cultural aspects which reflect Africa's richness and diversity. Western critics of African literature were increasingly accepting African critics' long-standing pleas for a discontinuation of the dogmatic blanket application of Western standards that often obscure indigenous African influences; and a critical evaluation of African literature on its own terms and right. Another trend highlighted the importance of understanding the milieu of African works.

Evans, Arthur. Division of Humanities, Bishop College.

"The Development of the Negro Spiritual As Choral Art Music by Afro-American Composers With An Annotated Guide to the Performance of Selected Spirituals"

The Negro spiritual is one of America's greatest contributions in music. The treatise dealt with the spiritual from the following

points of view: the African socio-musical influence, the development of the spiritual, the spiritual as choral-art music, the effects of Black arrangers' styles on the spiritual and selected annotations of their arrangements, in print.

The purpose of this study was to broaden the scope of understanding, knowledge, and positive attitudes toward Black American Culture, as well as to allow the spiritual to ever remain a part of standard choral repertories.

Evans, Arthur and Thompson, Thelma P. Division of Humanities, Bishop College.

"Multi Ethnic Curriculum Center on Bishop College's Campus"

The primary purpose of this project was to foster wholesome attitudes of all people toward each other regardless of ethnic identification. This was done by searching for basic elements of humaness and meaningful relationships through exploring the following aspects of selected ethnic groups: religion, philosophy, socio-economic structure, politics, language literature and other art. Such exploration revealed the commonality of man's search for understanding, accepting, and giving expression to his myriad relationships with himself, God, others and other externals, which impinge upon his responsible yearning for freedom and self expansion.

Fakeye, Brenda, Instructor, Stillman College.

"Black Aesthetics: What it is and what it is not."

The bases of the study were the questions: Is there such a thing as Black Aesthetics? And if so, is there a valid basis for Black Aesthetics? The research answered both of these questions and emphasized that Black Aesthetics has been relevent to Blacks in time past and will continue to be in the future. It further developed the proposition that a Black Aesthetics was essential for the survival of dignity and self pride among Black

people in a predominately white society. A variety of opinions were gathered from artists, writers, and critics. This made the work that much more valuable since it represented a cross-section of Black opinions and views.

Holman, Faustina L. Department of Music, Winston-Salem State University.

"The Development and Evaluation of a Competency-Based Music Methods Course for Prospective Elementary Classroom Teachers"

This study was designed to develop and implement a competency-based course for prospective classroom teachers in music methods and to evaluate its effectiveness in developing required competencies. Competency-based education, once only a theory, is now a reality in many colleges and universiites throughout the United States. The American Association of University Professors, as well as a number of state boards of higher education, have endorsed this method and have made strides to insure that courses are designed and structured to reflect the "competency-based" concept. This study stressed the need to develop, implement, as well as evaluate such courses.

Johnson, Douglas. Department of Religion and Philosophy, Claflin College.

"The Interaction of Augustinian Thought and the Benedictive Style of Life in the Writings of Pope Gregory The Great"

The study attempted to discover the concepts of man, human value, and optimum life-style in the works of Gregory I. It centered on his idea of Jesus as ideal man, and as the "divine fishhook." The major conclusions of the study emphasized: 1) Gregory's core concepts of pride and humility (as with Augustine) as the root of man's suffering and blindness of value, and 2) that as the example of true manliness, the highest value and optimum life-study are found in self-sacrificing love rather than in acquisitiveness.

Josiah, Jocelyne. Department of French and Spanish, Barber-Scotia College.

"Mayotte Capecia and Michele Lacrosil"

The main objective of this study was to analyse the predominant themes in the works of Mayotte Capecia and Michele Lacrosil. For these two novelists of the Caribbean, literature not only approximates reality, it was reality. Even though fictitive, their works dsiplayed all the stark realism of contemporary French West Indian society. Their observations therein were so accurate that they could well be relegated to the bibliographical files of a sociological study on their region of the world.

Poignant were the degenerate remnants of a colonial past. Psychological, sociological, and to a certain extent, economic ills widely prevailed. The importance of race and colour as well as that of the sufferings of the masses, were brought out in thoroughly exploited themes. Inevitably, also, the new awareness in the French West Indian people was emphasized.

Legge, June. Department of Foreign Languages, Clark College.

"Violence in Four Black Poets of French Expression: Senghor, Cesaire, Damas and Padie".

The specific aim of this study was to examine the role of violence in the writings of four representative Black Francophone poets: Leopold Senghor, Aime Çesaire, Bernard Dadie, and Leon Damas. The influence of the writer, first in the struggle for independence and later in the newly independent nations, were assessed. The extent to which each poet urged his people to use force as a means of effecting change, and the extent to which his poetical world had been invaded by images, scenes and suggestions of violence were the subject for study.

Elements included as criteria for the analysis of violence in the writings of each poet were: type of violence portrayed (physical, pychological, natural or verbal); the instigator of violence (white or black man); the primary sources of violence in the poetry (colonialism, oppression, crime, break-down in com-

munication, etc.); the different ways the poets depict violence; and finally, the relation of the violence depicted to the poet himself. Each of the four poets were studied individually, and then in comparison with his fellow poets.

Porter, Jenny L. Professor, Huston Tillotson College

"Biography of Elizabeth Ney, a Sculptress."

This project featured an article on the accomplishments of Elizabeth Ney (1833-1907), the famous German sculptress who came to Texas in 1872 and left the state a permanent legacy of statues and portrait busts of its statesmen and heroes. It also included a number of anecdotes about Miss Ney from old-time Austin residents who knew the lengendary and eccentric sculptress.

Rhedrick, Henrietta S. Department of English, Johnson C. Smith University

"A Survey of Writings (1963-1973) on the Critical Opinion of "Black Dialect" in Relationship to the "Standard English" Syndrome"

This study examined the current controversial concepts of "Black Dialect" as they relate to "Standard English." Critical perspectives on syntax, lexicon and semantics were delineated.

Robinson, Sandy. Director of Literature Sales, Oakwood College.

"Evaluation of the Literature Industry for Student Financial Support"

This was an evaluative study of a College literature industry and its impact on financial support to students. Within ten months

of its establishment, the Oakwood College Publishing Industry had employed, improved and trained a total of 185 students. The industry has provided financial aid through its employment opportunities.

Robinson, Vivian U. Department of English, Paine College.

"Teaching Freshman English Through an Integrated Language Arts Approach"

The main purpose of this research project was to test the hypothesis that students taking Freshman English and using the Integrated Language Arts approach learn more about the subject matter and consequently make better grades in the course than students using the traditional approach to freshman communication. The secondary purpose was to show that innovative methods can enhance learning and make it more enjoyable. We selected 100 entering freshmen to serve as the experimental group and 100 to serve as the control group. We used team teaching and open classroom approaches and employed a thematic design, "Wheel of Civilization."

Ryder, Georgia A. Department of Music, Norfolk State College.

Elements of Black-American Folk Songs

This is a study of the musical elements of Black-American folk songs and their use in certain larger compositions by American composers. The basic purpose of the research was to identify, delineate, and describe in concrete musical terms the elements which Black-American music is characterized.

The principal technique used was analysis of recorded (aural) and printed music. In addition, the use of personal interviews helped to sustain the continuity and consistency of the sociohistorical aspects with which the study was concerned in relation to the composers involved.

Thompson, Thelma Payne. Division of Humanities, Bishop College.

Crucible of Suffering

This is a book length critical appraisal of selected lyric poetery by Afro-American women f om Phillis Wheatley to Margaret Walker. The title is derived from a climatic forest scene in Margaret Walker's *Jubilee*. This study explored basic images as symbols of spiritual forces acting upon the soul of the Afro-American woman as these images are discoverd in the poetry selected.

Winslow, Florence M. Department of English, Oakwood College.

My Known World of Literature

This guide has been arranged for the college with religious and multi-ethnic interests. Though the chronological setting was selected as most convenient, the units have been developed independently, leaving a teacher free to be selective. Geography, history, language, and literature are interwoven, with addresses available for art.

ANNOTATED RESEARCH

IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

22

Abdul-Aziz, Ghulam. International Studies Program, Shaw University.

"Minority Groups in South-West Asia: Social Justice or Ethnic Superiority"

This study concerned the interaction between the various groups that have inhabited southwest Asia since the Bronze Age prove that there are certain relationships between the power manipulations, ethnicentrism and competition between groups of the area which describe a repeated though not an immutable pattern.

It is the exception to the rule which proves to be of great interest. This exception shows that it is possible for meaningful changes to be wrought in a faltering social structure. The method and theory were discussed.

Adams, Effie K., Lewis, Alphonse R. Department of Education, Jarvis Christian College.

"The Role of the Black Professional in Competency-Based Educational Programs"

This study presented some answers to the following questions: How did the innovative concept of "competency-based" education come about, and what, if any, is the role of the Black educator in its design, development, and implementation? While numerous accounts of "competency-based" educational programs have been explored in the literature, the role of the Black professional has been all but ignored.

Anderson, Robert. Department of Sociology, Langston University.

"Black Local Government in Oklahoma: Its Functions and Goals"

This study examined the local government of the following all "Black" towns in Oklahoma: Boley, Brooksville, Lima, Langston, Red Biard, Rentiesville, Taft and Tullahasse. A number of

indicators common to these localities include (1) they are aware of community improvements made recently; (2) they are seeking outside assistance, especially from the federal government, and (3) they have set goals (mostly long-range). The majority of the government leadership lacked training in the functions of local government; locating resources and technical persons; and comprehensive planning.

Barksdale, Marcellus. Department of Social Sciences, Clark College.

"Research in the Oral History and Tradition of Black People in North Georgia"

This research project in the history and folk customs that have been preserved in the oral tradition of the Black man in Atlanta, was undertaken to learn the availability of informants and interviewees for future, in depth, historical studies. It was further devised to serve as an experimental effort to learn the extent to which undergraduate students, particularly freshmen, can use the techniques and methodologies of oral investigation in conducting research. The results of this effort revealed a dire need for full-time efforts in collecting, classifying and cataloging information on the experiences of the Black man that have been preserved in the oral tradition.

Barnes, Howard, Department of History, Winston-Salem State University.

"Horace Bushnell: Gentry Elitist"

The article summarized "mass theory" and showed how it led to the understanding that Bushnell's idea and actions stemmed not primarily from economic or political indices but from an envisioned ideal society composed of ladies and gentlemen. The sociological approach utilized involved restudying earlier work, reorganization, and the addition of new material from primary and secondary sources.

Barnes, Willie J. Department of Education, Jarvis Christian College.

"Student-Teacher Dyadic Interaction in Desegregated High School Classrooms"

The purpose of this study was to determine if White secondary social studies teachers interact differently with White students than with Black students in desegregated high school classrooms. Data were obtained using the *Brophy-Good System of Dyadic Interaction Analysis* and other instruments to examine and analyze the verbal classroom dyadic behavior of teachers and students.

Only a small number of significant differences were found between the verbal interaction of White teachers with Black and White targeted students. While White teachers asked White targeted students more product questions, Black targeted students were asked more choice questions.

Findings revealed that White secondary social studies teachers interacted similarly with Black and White targeted students in desegregated high school classrooms. The relationship of these results to contemporary educational theory is discussed. Implications for teacher education and suggestions for future research are presented.

Breaux, Elwyn E. Department of English, Langston University.

"A Follow-up Study of English Majors Graduating From Langston University During the Period 1964-73."

Although there has been a decline in the employment of teachers of English at both secondary and college levels, graduates of Langston University who majored in English have been successful in securing positions as teachers (55%) and they have also found lucrative employment in a variety of other positions including medical projects, banks, businesses, and airlines. They have found their undergraduate preparation very good as foundation for graduate study: 20% have earned the master's degree and 8% are studying full time on the Ph.D. degree.

Brightharp, George. Department of History, Paine College.

"Impact of a Black College in a Southern Town"

The purpose of this study was four-fold: (1) to investigate the true feelings of Blacks in the Central Savannah River Area toward Paine College; (2) to try to reveal their conceptions, biases, prejudices, and appreciations of the life and work of Paine College; (3) to assess the percentage of persons who contribute financially to Paine; and (4) to evaluate the social and cultural impact to the College on the community. The results of the study revealed certain pertinent truths about enrollment, growth, and financial support from non-governmental and corporate sources.

Byuarm, Samuel W. and Rippy, Coleman D. Department of Sociology, Johnson C. Smith University.

"A Survey of the Aged in Charlotte-Mecklenburg County"

The study was designed to obtain the social indicators for the aged in Charlotte-Mecklenburg, covering ten zip code areas. Utilizing questionnaires and interviews, data on age, marital status, household occupancy, education and life space were gathered for the purpose of assessing the quality of life for older people in the county. It was found that the problems of the aged surveyed did not exist independently of the wider more general conditions affecting the aged as a whole in the American society.

Candley, William. Department of Sociology, Paine College.

"Attitudes of Black College Students Toward Religion"

This study was an attempt to determine if sex and classification in college have a relationship in reference to religious attitude among 500 undergraduates at Paine and Claflin Colleges.

The Thurstone scale was used as a measuring tool. It was found that a high percentage of freshman and upper division students have positive attitudes toward the Church, God, Sunday observance and the Bible. A lesser attitude was present among the higher classifications. However, on most items women scored a higher percentage than men in respect to a more positive attitude toward religion. In conclusion, difference in religious attitudes were associated with sex and classification in college.

Chaney, Dawn S. Division of Sciences, Bennett College.

"A Program of Neuromuscular Skill Development for Preschool Children."

The purpose of this project was to provide a program for neuromuscular skill development in preschool children and to evaluate specific concepts within the psychomotor domain which contribute to the motor learning process in preschool children. The subjects were thirty preschool children enrolled at the Bennett College Children's House.

The results of the seven-week program included the following: (1) All children demonstrated locomotive pattern in identifying body space and movement through space; (2) Neuromuscular control of the body in motion improved in all children; (3) Self discipline was evident in most children as they continued to improve in responding to the teacher's directions; (4) Neuromuscular skills of receiving and propelling an object were extremely limited in all children.

Chang, Peter. Department of Sociology, Norfolk State College.

"Life Style of Homebound Aged in Norfolk Area"

The purpose of this study was to determine senior citizens' economic, physical, social and psychological needs and survey the services designed to meet those needs. The research design

included structured interviews using random samples. Questionnaires were constructed from two perspectives: (1) the researcher's and (2) community agencies'. The findings contribute to a better understanding of aging and hopefully will promote use of the findings by community agencies to better organize their services to the aged.

Chen, Carlton. Department of History, Stillman College.

Maoism – A Critical Examination

This research represents a thorough, unbiased, investigation into Mao Tse-Tung's political tenets, based on a comparison with western theories of democracy. Throughout the work, historical documentation was used to make this work a worthy source book on Mao. Since 1949, the Peoples' Republic of China has gradually moved into the focus of the world's attention. As a result, many studies have been made on China's domestic and foreign affairs, but no thorough study has been made that embraces Maoism outside of Mao's basic political idea, New Democracy. The research took Maoism much further. It attempts to interpret and appraise Mao's thoughts.

Clark, Lester, Department of Education, Langston University.

"Determinants of College Selectivity by Blacks in Oklahoma"

The object of this research was to ascertain why Black students select one college over another, and especially, why more Black students are not choosing Langston University for their higher education. The specific objectives were (1) to become aware of the Black students' rationale for attending college; (2) to determine the criteria of selectivity of one college over another Black students in Oklahoma; and (3) to evaluate the determined criteria of selectivity and make recommendations to Langston University for improving their recruitment procedures.

Cordery, Sara B. Regional Representative, Barber-Scotia College.

"A Satellite Depository of Historical Documents on Higher Education for Black Americans"

The aim of this research project was to centralize, organize and catalog photographs, voice recordings, printed matter, and other artifacts pertaining particularly to Black Americans that depict the history of Barber-Scotia College. A bibliography of the findings include: significant institutional documents, publication chronicles, photographs, recordings, logistics on personnel-staff and students and alumni, and chronology of administrative positions.

DeJanes, Robert. Department of Social Sciences, Clark College.

"John F. Kennedy and Civil Rights"

The study confirmed that the South's much publicized aversion to John F. Kennedy as President was unwarranted and ill-advised. More accurately Kennedy bargained closely with southern leaders, both before and after the election of 1960, to fashion a series of political compromises that helped ease many of the pressures against the South. Without his so-called "southern strategy," the Democrats might have lost to Richard Nixon.

Kennedy called for a fundamental compromise with at least three separate facets of the southern problem. In return for southern promises to avoid obstructionism on major legislations, such as Trade Expansion, the new President appeased southern conservative interest, specifically through 1) initiating formal civil rights proposals; 2) attempting to cool federal bureaucratic enthusiasm through executive action; and 3) non-interference in the crucial Senate filibuster issue as urged in the new Democratic platform.

Eko, Ewa U. Division of Social Sciences, Bennett College.

"Black Women in Politics, 1912-38: Perspectives from the Collections of Monroe Nathan Work."

The purpose of the study was to highlight the role that black women played in politics during the first half of the twentieth century. A logical resource for the study was the Collection of Monroe Nathan Work (1866-1945), the renown Editor of the *Negro Year Book*, located in the Archives of Tuskegee Institute. The study documents the varied political activities of Black women dating from the struggle for Negro Women Suffrage. Emphases were placed upon their political socialization, organization and participation.

Ficht, John C. Department of Psychology, Norfolk State College.

"Affective Behaviors in Alcoholic Populations As Influenced by Music Therapy"

This project examined the affect of selected types of music on the behavior of alcoholics. Its purpose was to determine the effects of extensive alcohol use upon the auditory system.

Gill, Esther N. Department of Business Administration, Oakwood College.

"The Evaluation of Business Administration and Accounting Curricula in Small Black Colleges with Implications for Revision and Accreditation."

The Problem and Its Importance

The main purpose of this study was to determine and evaluate the curricular choices of the Business Administration and Accounting department in 77 small Black Colleges with 1,000 or fewer students. A survey of their bulletins, the opinions of their 1973 graduates with these majors, and American Assembly of

Collegiate Schools of Business's accreditation standards were used for this study.

The curriculum adequacy, in the opinions of the graduates, depended upon the business demands of the areas in which training took place and the career occupations of the individuals involved.

Gillespie, Bonnie. Department of Administrative Sciences, Shaw University.

"Black Voting Results in the City of Raleigh 1972 and 1973"

This study focused on the voting behavior of Black Raleigh citizens in 1972 and 1973. The procedures used were: (1) a general newspaper analysis of the issues and stances of the Black candidates, (2) interviews of Black elected officials, and (3) an analysis of the Black voting behavior.

Findings indicated that Black voters tended generally to support Black candidates. In city elections, city-wide support was needed and so Black candidates, seeking black and white votes, saw themselves as "candidates who happened to be Black."

Gooding, Earl M. Department of Behavioral Sciences, Oakwood College.

"A Study of Racial Awareness in Black Children"

The purpose of this study was to compare the level of racial awareness in children reared in two different environments of the Black community. It was based on the concept that racial awareness is a function of a variety of learning (socializing) experiences to which the child is exposed within his home environment and in the wider community. Two groups of children, 3 to 6 years old, were selected from homes in the Black community of North Huntsville, Alabama. The children were individually exposed to a set of experiences requiring them to select from pictorial representations their preferences of friends, relatives, and playmates.

Gray, Mady O. Department of English, Huston-Tillotson College.

"Dialect Interference: An Obstructing Factor in Academic Achievement?"

The study featured interviews and discussions with faculty and students, and the analysis of examination papers and themes at Huston-Tillotson College. It was found that practically all black students were bi-dialectal in varying degrees and those that were more proficient in the "standard" English dialect were more successful in their overall academic performance. Most students were aware that "dialect interference" did create problems in their cummunicative skills. They were also aware of the significance and necessity of knowing "standard" English when the situation so desires—in the college curriculum and in formal interaction with people inside and outside the college community.

Howard, Joseph T. Department of Sociology, Bishop College.

"The Individual and the Family"

This project focused on the development of a course of study on the individual and family. Units included the family in various cultures from a comparative standpoint; black families in America, and creative experiences on the individual and the family.

Jameson, Howard O. Department of English, Norfolk State College.

"Polarization of Ideas in Conflict: A Rhetorical Study of Luis Munoz Marin and the Puerto Rican Political Status Controversy"

This study examined the rhetorical style of Luis Munoz Marin with special reference to the question of the Puerto Rican political status controversy.

Jones, Barbara. Department of Business Administration and Economics, Clark College.

"Labor Force Participation of Black Wives"

This paper was an attempt to assess the viability of the strategy of increasing the economic status of black families by encouraging greater labor force participation of black wives. First, an attempt was made to determine which factors most strongly influenced the decision of black wives to enter or not enter the labor force and from there followed a discussion of the feasibility of manipulating those factors to gain higher participation rates.

The factors were analyzed using "adjusted labor force participation rates" and regression analysis. Data for the study are from the 1967 *National Longitudinal Surveys* which were conducted by the Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University.

Katzman, Sue. Department of History, Barber-Scotia College.

"The Institute to Develop Effective Students and Teachers"

The institute to Develop Effective Students and Teachers was developed as educational research project in two parts. The first phase of the project was devoted to assisting students from deprived socio-economic and educational backgrounds, in developing the skills and competencies they need for achieving success in an institution of higher learning. When students have developed these competencies and when they have understood their own responsibilities in the learning process, they can better comment on the effectiveness of the teachers with whom they come in contact. The second part of the institute focused on a sophisticated and innovative program to develop more effective teachers.

Kimbrough, Marvin. Social Science Department, Huston-Tillotson College.

"A Mini Course in Black Experience: A Prospectus for Small Colleges"

This project featured the development of a "Black Experience Course" at Huston-Tillotson College. It was interdisciplinary, team taught, and provided a prospectus for similar courses at other small colleges, with appropriate applicabilities.

Knox, Kathleen. Department of Sociology, Barber-Scotia College.

"The Effects of Substandard Housing on the Educational Outlook of Blacks in Concord, North Carolina"

This study revealed that the Black residents of sub-standard housing in Concord, North Carolina, generally have positive attitudes toward education. There was, however, a discrepancy between attitudes and behavior. Since Concord is a textile manufacturing center, many young people leave high school at the age of 16, because employment can be obtained without difficulty in a mill. Consequently, sub-standard housing may have not had as an adverse influence on the educational outlook of Blacks as the mill environment of Concord.

Licht, Norman. Division of Social Sciences, Bennett College

"An Independent Study System for Laboratory Exercises in Introductory Psychology"

Thirty-three students enrolled in an introductory psychology course were taught laboratory exercises by means of lectures delivered by an instructor, or by an independent study system in which the lectures were directly recorded onto audio-cassette

tapes. Students scored well in both conditions. Student performances were assessed by means of essay examinations. There were no significant differences in the performances as determined by a T-Test. $P > 0.05$. An attitude survey was administered and evaluated by using the chi square. Results showed: Students preferred lectures rather than independent study by cassettes. In all other respects, the course was rated favorably.

Mack, Ally C. Department of Social Sciences, Langston University.

"Political Socialization of Black Children: A Case Study"

The purpose of this study was to assess the political orientations of Black children toward government. The specific objectives were to determine 1) the pattern of cognitive development about government as a whole; 2) the pattern of affective development concerning government; and 3) the supportive pattern of government whcih exists among Black children. The subjects of this study consisted of seventy-five children enrolled in the Langston Elementary School in grades two through eight. A questionnaire was administered by personal interview.

Mack, Robert W. Department of Biology, Langston University.

"Retention of Black Scientists in Traditionally Black Colleges and Universities of the Southwest"

This investigation was undertaken to determine the economic, social and educational factors influencing the retention of Black scientists in tradiitonally Black colleges and universities in the Southwest. The Black institutions selected to participate in this study are located in Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

Mustafa, Urabi. Director of International Studies Program, Shaw University.

The United States and the Arab World

An analysis of American Interest in the Middle East, from World War II to 1973. Inclusive were the difficult periods of 1947, 1948, 1956, 1967, the October war of 1973. The current tensions were thoroughly analyzed. Future research projections on the Middle East were included in the final chapter.

Pittser, David. Department of Education, Claflin College.

"A Readability Survey on All Textbooks in the Claflin College Bookstore"

This project involved application of the Fog Index for determining readability levels to textbooks used at Claflin College. In general the approximate ratings derived from this research indicated that most textbooks were at an appropriate level for the classes in which they were used. However, many students were not reading at the appropriate grade level and still encountered some difficulty with reading assignments. Suggestions for such cases were included in the research paper.

Rhee, Sei Young. Department of Social Studies, Claflin College.

"Perception of the Sino-Soviet Conflict by the Japanese Communist Organ, *Akahata*, 1961-68"

The primary purpose of this research project was to examine the specific impact of the Sino-Soviet Conflict on the Japanese Communist Party (JCP) through a document analysis of the JCP newspaper, *Akahata*. It was found that news coverage was clearly manipulated to reflect the JCP mainstream faction's view of the Sino-Soviet Conflict. There was discernible evidence that *Akahata* coverage manifested open hostility toward the Soviet Union.

Rippy, Coleman D. Department of Social Science, Johnson C. Smith University.

"Housing for the Elderly: A Survey of Charlotte-Mecklenburg"

The purpose of the study was to identify the housing conditions of the elderly, particularly the Black elderly, in Charlotte-Mecklenburg. Based on the precarious nature of their economic status, 74% of the Black elderly surveyed, lived in rented dwelling units and only 23% owned their own homes.

Rogers, Frank, Department of Political Science, Winston-Salem State University.

"Sino-American Relations and the Vietnam War, 1964-1966"

The project analyzed Sino-American Foreign policy as it related to the Vietnam War particularly during the early 1960's. The basic theory was that both China and the United States wished to avoid a direct confrontation as a result of the Vietnam War. To avoid this, both sides reached an implicit understanding which averted such a conflict. The methodology used in the study consisted of an intensive analysis of Chinese and American official and unofficial statements and publications regarding their foreign policy objectives in Southeast Asia. Chinese newspapers, audio broadcasts, and other official and semi-official publications of the People's Republic of China were analyzed. American newspapers, official policy statements, proposals and documents were also examined.

Simmons, Charles W. Department of History, Norfolk State College.

Brazil and the Confederate Exiles

This is a study of the numbers of the army of the Confederacy who, following the close of the War between the States

(Civil War), went into exile in Brazil. It examined the impact of the Brazilian customs and traditions upon them and their reactions to it. The transition from a bi-racial society to that of a multi-racial society and the dislocation that this caused was examined.

Simpson, Wessylynne A. Department of Education, Langston University.

"Self-Concept and Career Choice Among Black College Women"

This study was undertaken to (1) compare the self-concept of College women with the self-concept of non-college women, (2) determine the correlation of the self-concept and congruence of career choice of college women versus non-college women, and (3) provide some insight for effective career counseling. Instruments used for data collection were the Tennessee Self Concept Scale and a Career Choice Scale designed by the researcher.

Sutton, Reginald. Department of Urban Planning, Shaw University.

"The Economic, Social, and Environmental Impact of the Proposed Beltline, Interchange and Related Transportation Routes on the Raleigh Southside"

This study entailed the examination of growth and distribution of people, migration trends, natural increases, household formation and economic conditions of the Raleigh area. The above factors were scrutinized vis-a-vis the Raleigh beltline, which has been a caustic factor in bringing about different changes between those areas that are primarily occupied by whites and those that are predominately inhabited by blacks. From the environmental perspective, the report explored problems of air, water and noise that are related to highway develop-

ment and the internal combustion engine. Five air pollutants and water problems were discussed. Noise level readings were taken from existing traffic routes and projected on the proposed sections of the beltline.

Swain, Ruth E. Department of Social Sciences, Langston University.

"A Comparative Study of Five College Curriculum Innovative Thrust (FCCIT) Students with Regular Students at Langston University"

Of first time freshmen enrolling during the first semester of the 1970-71 school year at Langston University, 100 were randomly selected for the Five College Curriculum Innovative Thrust (FCCIT) program. The purpose of this research was to make a comparative study of the students who were members of the 1974 graduating class with other 1974 graduates, all of whom enrolled in the fall of 1970. Of the 151 students receiving the bachelor's degree at the spring commencement of 1974, 37 were FCCIT students and 39 were regular students. It was found that the attrition rate was much less for the Five College students. Intellectual and leadership achievement, measured by traditional methods, was not only equal to but greater for FCCIT students than for students who pursued the traditional program.

Sylvia, Ronald D. Department of Political Science, Winston-Salem State University.

"An Investigation Into the Personnel Problems Faced by the Division of Water and Power in the City of Fayetteville, North Carolina"

In this investigation, the methodology used was factor analysis of the respondents to a survey questionnaire. The study was unique because no published study on the subject had utilized

the combination of R factor analysis and Q factor analysis. The study contained the added advantage of advising a municipality on its personnel problems, thus performing a public service and providing additional visibility to the university.

Turner, Albert. Department of Social Sciences, Barber-Scotia College.

"The Mexican War as a Political Issue in North Carolina"

The Mexican War represented the climax of Manifest Destiny in America during the 1840's. The western and southern states proved to be the principal supporters of the conflict. Yet there was significant dissent in these two regions regarding the hostilities. Much of this dissent came from Whig politicians who were anxious to discredit the Democrats, and North Carolina Whigs were no exception. They condemned President James K. Polk for an unnecessary war, provided little leadership in raising a volunteer regiment to fight in Mexico, and played politics with the appointment of regimental field officers. So successful were North Carolina Whigs in exploiting "Mr. Polk's War" that they benefited politically.

Watson, Wayne, Department of Education, Shaw University.

"Oral Traditions in Transition"

The objectives of the study were to create and introduce Social Science Curriculum Model, a model in which community inclusion is an integral part in the generation of data that can be used in a social science curriculum.

Included in the project/model were three tools: The Family Tree, the Newspaper Analysis, and the Oral Tradition Packet. From such a model, data and experience were generated that can broaden one's educational experience at all levels of education.

Youngblood, Chester E. Department of Education, Huston Tillotson College.

"Billingual-Multicultural Education in the Mexican-American Curriculum"

This study centered on the major factors that exclude the Blacks from the materials in the Mexican-American Curriculum. Recommendations were made on how to get Black content materials into the curriculum.

Youssef, Samiha E. Department of Education, Winston-Salem State University.

"A Comparative Study of Two Types of Procedures Used in Preparing Elementary School Teachers"

Comparisons were made of the performance of 20 teachers who had 16 weeks of field experience in Alamance County community involvement during their junior year at college (Group A) to the performance of 30 teachers (with similar scores on SAT and GPA) who had only eight weeks of student teaching in their senior year of college (Group B). The special type of internship undertaken at Winston-Salem State University was examined and compared to the traditional student teaching experience.

RESEARCH PROJECTS IN PROGRESS

The following CORT funded research projects are in progress:

Books and Manuals:

Axelsen, Diane E. Department of Philosophy, Spelman College.
Textbook for Introductory Ethics.

Breathett, George. Division of Social Sciences, Bennett College.
Church and State in Colonial Haiti.

Crawford, Mary Jane. Division of Humanities, Bennett College.
Teaching Basic Elements of Music Through Black Gospel Songs.

Molette, Barbara J. and Molette II, Carlton W. Department of Drama, Spelman College.
Afro-American Theatre: A Bibliography.

Morris, Harry W. Department of History, Norfolk State College.
Republican Politics in the 1930's.

Perdue, Robert E. Department of History, Spelman College.
Urban Blacks in Georgia, 1865-1900.

Prince, Vinton M. Department of Social Sciences, Alcorn State University.
Politics and Diplomacy in the First Anglo-Dutch War.

Rates, Norman M. Department of Religion and Philosophy, Spelman College.
The Development of Early Christianity in Africa.

Sanchez-Boudy, Hortensia. Division of Humanities, Bennett College.
Black Poetry: The Black Experience in the American Continent.

Sewell, George A. Department of Social Sciences, Alcorn State University.
Black History Makers of Mississippi.

Sheftall, Beverly. Department of English, Spelman College.
Queens of the Universe: Positive Images of Black Womanhood.

Sherer, Robert G. Department of Social Sciences, Alcorn State University.

Black Education in Nineteenth Century Alabama: Subordination or Liberation?

Thompson, Thelma P. and Evans, Arthur. Division of Humanities, Bishop College.

The Humanities Guidebook.

Yanuck, Martin. Department of History, Spelman College.

Indian Nationalism, 1885-1906: The Muslim Response.

Other Projects:

Bolster, Paul. Department of Social Sciences, Clark College.

"World War II and Black Protest in Georgia"

Carr, Suzanne J. Department of Psychology, Spelman College.

"Exploration in the Use of Filming Techniques to Collect Data in the Spelman Nursery"

"Mother-infant Attachment: The Importance of the Mother's Visual Field."

Chui, Ching Ching. Department of Chemistry, Claflin College.

"Professional Status of To-day's Women Chemists."

Colson, William N. Department of Psychology, Norfolk State College.

"Reciprocity of Disclosure in Bi-racial Dyads."

Curl, Thelma D. Department of English, Norfolk State College.

"Profiles for English Majors."

Haque, Abu Saeed Zahurul. Department of English, Alcorn State University.

"Annual Bibliography of Mississippi Folklore."

Henderson, Alexa, Webb, Gloria, Barksdale, Marcellus. Department of Social Sciences, Clark College.

"Oral Research: Methods and Techniques A Course Design."

Hobson, Charles, Director of Mass Communications Program, Clark College.

"Black Employed in Atlanta's Radio and Television Stations."

Jones, Norma Ramsay and White, Ella E. Department of English and Department of Music, respectively, Alcorn State University.

A Descriptive Study of Black Worship."

Kaggwa, Lawrence. Department of English and Journalism, Norfolk State College.

"An Attempt to Develop and Validate a Paper and Pencil Instrument for Measuring Curiosity."

Kau, Carolina K. Department of Economics, Alcorn State University.

"An Econometric Analysis of Aggregate Investment Behavior —A Case Study of Missouri."

Kau, Paul K. Department of Economics, Alcorn State University.

"On the Estimation of Bounded Regress and Functions and the Multivariate Hybrid Probit Method."

Murphy, Harriet. Department of Political Science, Huston-Tillotson College.

"The Black Caucus and the 63rd Texas Legislature."

Smith, Minnie. Division of Social Sciences, Bennett College.

"A Viable Geography Program for a Small Liberal Arts College."

Thompson, Thelma P. Division of Humanities, Bishop College.

"Behavioral Objectives and Humanistic Goals—The College English."

Wells, Randall A. Department of English, Alcorn State University.

"An Essay on An English Play of the Late 1500's."

Williams, Geneva B. Department of Music, Claflin College.

"Bio-Scope: Black Musicians."